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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/542,175

07/14/2005

Peter Von Matt

NOV-11-US

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EXAMINER

KOSACK, JOSEPH R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1626

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

05/12/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/542,175	Applicant(s) VON MATT ET AL.	
	Examiner Joseph R. Kosack	Art Unit 1626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 February 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-8 and 10-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-8,10 and 11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 12 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-3, 5-8, and 10-12 are pending in the instant application.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 11, 2009 has been entered.

Previous Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-8 and 10-11 were previously rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Albert et al. (WO 02/38561 A1).

The Applicant has traversed the rejection on the grounds that Albert et al. teaches away from using pyridine, that pyridine is not aromatic, and that the exact position of the nitrogen in the pyridyl is important.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Firstly, an omission in the prior art is not sufficient evidence to establish that the prior art teaches away from a certain combination. The Applicant is reminded that this is an obviousness rejection and not an anticipation rejection, in which all components need to be found in their exact places in the reference. The Examiner has shown in the *prima facie* case of obviousness that while pyridyl is not taught, that Albert et al., with the common knowledge in the prior art, would teach the pyridyl substituent.

Secondly, Applicant's contention that pyridyl is not aromatic is unfounded. The Examiner submits the teaching from a basic textbook in organic chemistry, McMurry (*Organic Chemistry, 4th Edition, 1996, 553*) to show that pyridine is aromatic since the lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen are in an sp^2 orbital which does not contribute to the pi-bonding system. See page 553.

Finally, while the Applicant believes that the exact position of pyridyl nitrogen is important, Albert et al. teaches the nitrogen in the same position as the Applicant in Example 181 on page 33. The Applicant referred to Example 56 in Albert et al., but that compound has a quinazoline system, which has two nitrogen atoms in the same ring. This compound is hardly able to be compared with the instant compounds.

Therefore, the Examiner has considered the arguments presented by the Applicant, but has not found them to be persuasive. The rejection is maintained except for claim 4, which has been cancelled.

Claim Objections

Claim 12 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

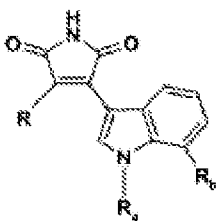
The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-3, 5-8 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Albert et al. (WO 02/38561 A1).

The instant invention is drawn to compounds of the formula

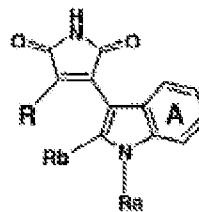


where: R is radical (a); R₁ is piperazine; and all other substituents are

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as defined. The instant invention is also drawn to its method of preparation and method of use.

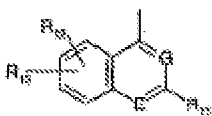
Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP §2141.01)



Albert et al. teach compounds of the formula

where: A is

optionally substituted, Ra is H or optionally substituted C₁₋₄ alkyl, Rb is H or C₁₋₄ alkyl, R



is where G is CH, E is N, R₁₁ is a heterocyclic residue, and R₁₂ and R₁₃ are optional substitutions. See pages 1-2. Albert et al. teaches specifically piperazine in the R₁₁ substitution. One example is Example 181 on page 33. Albert et al. teaches the same process of forming the compounds. See page 6. Finally, Albert et al. teaches that the compounds are inhibitors of T lymphocytes and/or PKC. See pages 36-40.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP §2141.02)

Albert et al. teaches an isoquinoline (benzofused pyridine) and not teach a pyridine ring in the R position.

Finding of prima facie obviousness--rational and motivation (MPEP §2142-2413)

Albert et al. teaches other monocycles versus the benzofused cycles with no loss of utility and no apparent loss of activity. Specifically, Albert et al. teaches the R position to be phenyl or naphthelene, and pyrimidine or quinazoline. See page 1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to follow the synthetic scheme of Albert et al. and pyridine for isoquinoline to make the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success. The motivation to do so is provided by Albert et al. Albert et al. teach the use of the synthesized compounds to treat various diseases mediated by T lymphocytes and/or PKC and the substitution for benzofused rings for the corresponding monocycles. See page 1 and 36-40.

Thus, the claimed invention as a whole was *prima facie* obviousness over the combined teachings of the prior art.

Conclusion

Claims 1-3, 5-8 and 10-11 are rejected. Claim 12 is objected to.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph R. Kosack whose telephone number is (571)272-5575. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 6:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph McKane can be reached on (571)-272-0699. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Joseph R Kosack/
Examiner, Art Unit 1626